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WEATHER
PAGE 2—CLEAR

No Lapse in News

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WILSON CHEERED FOR 30 MINUTES IN MADISON SQUARE

President Given Tremendous Ovation by New York Crowds.

CLOSES HIS CAMPAIGN WITH FOUR SPEECHES

Democrats Show Old-Fashioned Political Enthusiasm on Big Scale.

OUTLINES ISSUES BEFORE U. S.

Arraigns Wall Street Interests and Pleads for Equal Rights for All Men.

(By Associated Press) NEW YORK, November 2.—With two great rallies here to-night, President Wilson closed his campaign for re-election, except for a speech he will deliver to New Jersey friends and neighbors at Shadow Lawn on Saturday afternoon. From the time he arrived in the city this morning he was greeted by cheering crowds wherever he appeared.

In four speeches here, three to-night and one at a business men's luncheon in the afternoon, he reiterated his conception of the great issues which confront the United States. He appealed for principles of progress which would help the "colonial" men and women of the land, enlarged the "Wall Street" interests, while he said, seek to dominate and plunder for equal rights for all men.

The President's coming gave the Democrats their last opportunity of the campaign in this city for old-fashioned political enthusiasm on a big scale. Torchlighters and red fire blazers in Fifth Avenue as the hosts of Tammany Hall, headed by Charles T. Murphy, advanced upon Madison Square Garden, which was besieged by a tremendous crowd before their arrival. Two hours and half before Mr. Wilson was due to arrive at the historic garden police reserves were straining vainly to hold back a surging throng striving for places of vantage which would make entrance easy after the doors were thrown open. Hordes of reserved-seat tickets strove vainly to gain the entrances.

SIZE OF THROAT OUTSIDE APPARENTLY NOT REDUCED

The seating capacity of the garden has been increased to 16,000, but it seemed after the doors were closed and the last inch of room occupied that the size of the throng outside had not been diminished. In the crush about the doors many women fainted. Similar scenes were enacted at Cooper Union.

At this meeting special provision had been made for young men not of voting age who had marched in the parade with delegations from Tammany and other Democratic organizations.

Augustus Thomas presided at the Madison Square Garden meeting. The first speaker was Samuel Seabury, candidate for Governor of New York. He was followed by William F. McDougal, candidate for United States Senator, and former Governor Glynn.

The Mexican members of the Mexican-American Joint Commission, accompanied by their wives, occupied seats on the platform.

When Mr. Wilson was recognized as he appeared on the platform the crowd rose and cheered steadily for thirty minutes. Small American flags fluttered from thousands of waving hands. In the intervals often the din slackened, patriotic air was sung.

"It would be impossible to say anything worthy of the welcome you have given me," began the President. "I realize that we stand at one of the most serious turning points in the history of the United States and of the world."

OMINOUS FOR FUTURE UNLESS DIVISION IS CHECKED

This campaign has disclosed some lines of division in the United States. Here and there it has shown men aligned against each other. This will be ominous for the future unless it is checked."

The President said the campaign in 1912 represented a fight against privilege, and the same was true now.

"I want you to realize," he continued, "that another sort of division has appeared in this country. It is between those who employ labor and those who perform labor. Nothing could be more dangerous. We must see that justice is done to working people. This is not a matter of mere sentiment, but a matter of human right."

There is also another division. Some men have grown so unscrupulous that they have sought to discredit their own government in order to gain a partisan advantage. Some men have sought to determine the affairs of nation in accordance with interests outside this nation. What are we going to do with them?"

"Elect you," a man cried.

"I will tell you what we have done," he went on. "We have built up a party of the people."

The President predicted victory, saying he was not worried over the outcome.

He spoke of the eight-hour day, saying it shows there are some men in this country who look at life from the workingmen's point of view. "I have done a mere act of justice," he said.

PUBLIC OPINION TO SHOW ITS POWER ON ELECTION DAY

"I want to say," declared the President, "that I believe the forces of this nation are gathered for a demonstration of power on the part of public opinion on the 6th of November, such

New Air Records Made by Carlstrom

Flies Distance of 480 Miles in 257 1/2 Minutes, From Chicago to Erie.

(By Associated Press)

NEW YORK, November 2.—Victor Carlstrom, flying in the New York Times mail-carrying airplane, failed to-day in his attempt to fly from Chicago to New York without a stop, but broke the American cross-country non-stop record when he flew from Chicago to Erie, Pa., a distance of 480 miles in 257½ minutes. Carlstrom also broke the speed record for distance flying, his average time being about 112 miles in an hour. A defective joint in the gasoline-feed connection forced the aviator to descend at Erie for repairs and a fresh supply. After resuming flight, he found it impossible to reach New York before night, and came down at Hammondsport, this adding 155 miles to his day's flight, making a total of about 635 miles. He expects to complete his journey to-morrow morning. Carlstrom started from Chicago at 7:00 A. M. (Eastern time). Observers along the route reported him in rapid succession over Blue Island and Harvey, Ill., and Hammondsport. After crossing Lake Erie, Carlstrom drove to the shore of Lake Erie, passing south to Port Clinton. He skirted Sandusky to the south and then passed over Huron.

Since across the Pennsylvania line, he passed over North Girard and then went on to Erie. He got away from there at 1:30 P. M., after landing at 11:20 A. M. He was sighted over Erie, N. Y., at 4:05 and descended at Hammondsport at 4:22. He expected to resume his trip to New York at 6:00 A. M. to-morrow and complete the flight three hours later.

HOGAN'S FLOP' FOUNDER DEAD

Former Prize Fighter, Preacher and Humanitarian Closes Specular Career.

(By Associated Press)

CHICAGO, November 2.—Ben Hogan, founder of "Hogan's Flop," which for many years sheltered disabled, hoboes and castaways at 2 cents a bed each—they had it—died at his home here yesterday at the age of eighty-seven. With the passing of the former prize fighter, preacher and humanitarian, who recalled the days when thousands of unfortunate were fed and sheltered by the humane mission which friends sold he always operated at a financial loss.

"Moody, the noted evangelist, taught me to preach," Hogan once said, "and then I learned that there was more in serving mankind than by giving hungry men words. That is the reason I started the soup mission and the flop."

Hogan served both the Union and Confederate armies in the Civil War as a blockade runner. Nearly half a century ago he fought Tom Allen for the world's championship and was beaten.

COSTS MORE TO BE BURIED

Wholesale Dealers in New York Notify Undertakers of General Advance in Trade.

(By Associated Press)

NEW YORK, November 2.—The European war is held responsible for the increase in the cost of burial supplies, and a consequent advance announced to-day by undertakers for funeral services. Owing to the war, it was said, "undertakers' hardware"—name plates and coffin handles—has risen in price from 20 to 40 per cent, due to the fact, the supply men claim, that the chemical used to give the nickel effect is not now being imported. It is estimated that even the cheapest coffin costs 35 more than formerly.

Wholesale dealers in burial supplies have notified undertakers throughout the city of a general advance in the trade. To offset the advance, the undertakers are considering the advisability of entering upon a campaign in taxes of cremation.

BUYING CANADIAN WHEAT

Minneapolis Interests Pay Less, Even With Freight and Duty, Than for American-Baked Crop.

(By Associated Press)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., November 2.—More than 1,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat were purchased yesterday and today by local milling and elevator interests at lower prices, freight and duty paid, than was being paid for American-raised wheat of the same quality. One large elevator company purchased nearly 25,000 bushels of Canadian wheat, which pays 10 cents a bushel import duty. If the ruling cents of duty remain, more Canadian wheat is likely to come here, according to officials of large elevator companies.

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Hughes Refers to Attack on Administration for Its International Policy.

OUTLINES OWN PRINCIPLES

Promises, if Elected, Maintenance of American Rights on Land and Sea.

(By Associated Press)

ALBANY, N. Y., November 2.—Charles E. Hughes told audiences in Central New York to-day, the last day but one of his campaign tour, that he had no apologies to make for his attack on the administration with reference to the maintenance of American rights and that he proposed, if elected, to make the American flag the symbol, not only of courtesy and justice, but of firmness and consistency in maintaining our known rights on land and sea.

The nominee assailed the administration for its alleged failure to add to the development of American trade abroad by upholding American rights, and asserted that the "very crass and unwarrantable" suggestion that a vote for him meant a vote for war, and declared that in American relations with foreign nations he was opposed to a "middle of middle."

At Batavia, the first stop of the day, Mr. Hughes asserted that he had entire confidence in the result of the elections in Indiana and Ohio. In his speech here to-night, the nominee defended political leadership. The meeting here was presided over by William Barnes, former Republican State chairman.

Mr. Hughes spoke to-day at Onondaga Amsterdam, Schenectady and Troy.

"Our opponents do not seem to like the idea of criticism with respect to international policy," Mr. Hughes said in his Schenectady speech, "but I hope to remind them that an American President is elected for a term of four years, and that, under our institutions, at the conclusion of that term, the American people express their minds."

NECESSARY FOR OPINION TO BE EXPRESSED

"When a matter is so important as the maintenance of American rights, it is highly necessary that American opinion should be expressed, and I have no apology to make in standing before you and saying that if I am elected President I propose that the American flag shall not be only a symbol of courtesy, a symbol of justice, but it shall be the symbol of firmness and consistency in maintaining our known rights on land and sea."

"That is not a policy that leads to war. There never has been a time perhaps in our history when it was easier to keep the American nation out of war than during the past few years when every nation engaged in the great strife abroad desired our friendship, and would not by reason of any assertion of our just rights forfeit that friendship."

"I desire to see American enterprise advance throughout the world. I want to see in the coming days of keen commercial rivalry representatives of American industry carrying their talents to the service of the world in foreign lands. It is idle, however, to expect success in that direction if we do not have full protection of those who represent our interests abroad. I am amazed to have any one suppose that we can prosper in the extension of American trade throughout the world if our flag is only an invitation to come home."

"I mean to emphasize that the policy of the administration, in my judgment, is not a policy of peace, but rather a policy involving petty and unjustifiable warfare, and I propose that we have a policy which shall have as its corner stone, first, that we shall not have a 'middle of middle,' as Israels once said, but that we shall have protection of American lives and property and the prosecution of a consistent policy which cannot fail to evoke respect while it safeguards the rights of American citizens."

Mr. Hughes assured the administration for the Underwood tariff, declaring that if I were elected President, American interests would have to be protected.

"I am glad," the nominee said, "that the tariff commission has been provided, if they thought a little more of it, perhaps they would have made a permanent commission, instead of apparently a temporary one."

SUMMARIZES PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH HE STANDS

The nominee summarized the principles for which he stands as follows:

"I want to see the American government in its administration represented by the ablest men that we can command in every department. I want to see the government under a financial system which will promote economy instead of extravagance by a sound, business-like budget method. I want to see the merit system maintained and its principle faithfully applied.

"I want to see in every department of our community a zeal for the public service which will put our civil service in a dignified class and make civil service one of our most honorable careers in this country. I want to see the highest standards of efficiency in every possible way, where we can by government action secure that end. I want to have the life of our people enriched, the opportunities for labor multiplied; I want to see labor employed at the best wages, with proper hours and wholesome conditions."

"Above all, I want to see that sense of mutual dependence which will make us realize as we have never realized before that in these days of keen competition we must work together, realizing that every man's chance is only a chance for service."

WANT SOME OF FORD PROFITS

Dodge Brothers Sue for Dividends to Prevent Use of Assets for Expanding Business as Planned.

(By Associated Press)

DETROIT, Mich., November 2.—John F. and Horace Dodge, stockholders in the Ford Motor Company, obtained a temporary injunction in the Circuit Court here this afternoon, restraining Henry Ford from using the assets of the company to extend the business as planned, instead of distributing profits in dividends.

The Dodge brothers allege that increased labor costs and unstable business conditions coming at the end of the war make reckless extension of the business unadvisable.

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